

# The Sun

AND  
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Mr. Lloyd George's "You Have Only to Look," etc.

A favorite rhetorical phrase of the British Premier at this time is "You have only to look." The slight variations of the formula are "You have only to see" and "You have only to compare." When you look, when you see, when you compare you are dead sure to find something to the momentary political advantage of this agile opportunist statesman.

For example, in the Premier's speech in Westminster Hall on March 15 on the future of coalition, reported in the London Times of March 16:

"You have only to look at the peace treaty to find that policy [the policy of Mr. Lloyd George] adopted. There you have the League of Nations in the forefront—and, by the way, the very draft was prepared for the British Government in the first instance by General Smuts; it was approved by the British Government, and it had the support of the British Government throughout the whole of the negotiations."

"You have only to compare the Cabinet document which was submitted to the British Government with regard to the League of Nations with what was incorporated afterward in the Treaty of Versailles to see the part that Great Britain had in the establishment of the League of Nations. The League of Nations is the forefront of the treaty."

This version of the genesis of attempted supergovernment runs somewhat counter to President Wilson's announcement to the European Powers represented at the Paris Conference that he had come across the Atlantic with a definite mandate and specific instructions from the American people to set up a supergovernment. That which Mr. Lloyd George says you have only to look to see is more in accord with the President's subsequent and continuing declaration and plea to the American people that it would break the heart of the world—meaning, as the Premier now helps us to understand, the hearts of Mr. Lloyd George and possibly of General Smuts—if the American people should reject the League.

But there is a still later "You have only to look" in Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the National Liberal Club on March 26:

"You have only to look at America to see what a renewal of party strife means. The League of Nations, torn to fragments in a struggle between parties, dead on the floor of the Senate."

We are not referring to this latest "You have only to look" in order to point out the inconsistency of the Premier's two statements, uttered just eight days apart, concerning the vitality of the League. On March 15 Mr. Lloyd George says you have only to look and you behold an established League of Nations, functioning as the creation of the British Government. On March 26, according to the same eminent authority, you have only to look and you behold the League of Nations dead on the floor of the United States Senate.

It is not very important to know whether Mr. Lloyd George really regards the League of Nations as an established and gloriously vital thing or as a shockingly mutilated corpse. But it is important that the British Premier's statement to the League of Nations people about the failure of the covenant of the League of Nations to find acceptance by the American Senate and the American people should not go uncorrected.

Nothing could be further from the facts than this allegation that the rejection of the League covenant by the American Senate or President Wilson was its responsible parent was due to party strife in the sense meant by the gentleman who so easily and repeatedly says "You have only to look to see."

As far as partisanship appeared in the strike over the covenant's provisions it was partisanship personal to Mr. Lloyd George and his self-determined

over, not including foreign born illiterates, bear to such total illiterate population of the United States—that is, to native born illiterates over 10 years of age, an unfortunate class largely found in parts of the United States to which Senator Smith of Georgia has never shown indifference. Another three-fourths goes to teach English to immigrant illiterates; tens of thousands "for the partial payment of teachers' salaries," especially in rural schools; and in sparsely settled localities; three-fourths "for the improvement of teachers and the more adequate preparation of prospective teachers for public school service, particularly in rural schools."

The question, as Senator Loom declared more than a year ago, transcended all party lines. Party considerations and party interests disappeared when the people began to understand what it was that our Senate was asked by the President to do. There has been no more striking manifestation of patriotism unshackled by partisanship than was seen in the debates over the covenant, both in the Senate and in the American press.

If Mr. Lloyd George does not know this the record is accessible to him and he has only to look to see.

## No Partisanship in the Elections to the Court of Appeals.

Two Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be chosen at the November election.

The term of Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn, a Justice of the Supreme Court who was designated to the Appeals bench by Governor Whitman in 1917, will expire on December 31. It is proper that Judge Crane, a jurist of twenty years experience, should be nominated to succeed himself.

The other vacancy results from the death of Judge CUDDEBACK, to whose place Governor SMITH recently appointed ABRAHAM I. ELKUS of Manhattan, a lawyer of experience and distinction and the father of the State reconstruction report.

Judge ELKUS is a Republican and Judge CRANE is a Democrat. We assume that the renomination of both Judges by their respective parties is assured. What is equally as important as the renomination of good Judges is the elimination, as far as possible, of politics from elections to the judiciary.

This year particularly is one in which the air is surcharged with politics, but the Court of Appeals should not be affected by it. This newspaper agrees with the New York County Lawyers Association that these important judicial places should be filled on a non-partisan basis.

It is now the aim to get endowments, life members, patrons and other forms of support sufficient to put the institution on a firm basis. Its location is admirable: an attractive building at 10 Rue de l'Élysée, overlooking the beautiful garden of the Élysée, the palace of the President of the Republic. The library is free to everybody for reading on the premises; for borrowing a fee of only 10 francs a year for one book at a time is charged. The chairman of the organization committee is Mr. CHARLES L. SEAGER, who has contributed all his own ALAN's royalties, beginning with 50,000 francs; a memorial to the young poet-hero of the Foreign Legion of the French army that could not well be more fitting. The American Library Association stands the greater part of the expense for 1920, so what has been collected has been put aside for the future.

What is a Fair Profit?

Nicholson case we have received several letters along the lines of the following:

"To THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: I see that a Brooklyn haberdasher has been arrested for a common criminal because he made a net profit (including a so-called salary) of some \$24,000 on gross sales of \$124,000, or on an investment of \$40,000. This is to say, 18 per cent. on sales and 60 per cent. on capital."

"Well, if that is to be taken as a precedent I surmise that practically every retailer in similar lines of business is now standing in the shadow of a jail; for my experience as an auditor leads me to believe that this case is not an exception but comes close to being the rule."

"NEWARK, Conn., April 13."

We cannot understand why the Federal investigators should have thought that a year's profits of \$24,000 on an investment of \$40,000 was remarkable or indicative of dishonesty. A man might make \$24,000 a year on an investment of \$100 and do it honestly. We have known a newsboy, starting with a capital of one cent, with which he bought two newspapers, to end the day with a dollar in his pocket. Rapid turnover of stock, with the reinvestment of profits, often brings business results which are startling when reduced to figures of percentage on the original capital. But it must not be forgotten that the newsboy had something besides the cent. He had ambition and energy.

A specific charge against NICHOLSON was that he bought a raincoat for \$23 and sold it for \$45. There the gross profit was a little less than 100 per cent. It would be interesting to know the net profit on a transaction of that kind. A man may make 100 per cent profit on everything he sells and still go into bankruptcy. Unless his business is lively enough to keep up with the huge overhead costs of to-day he is a loser. Yet it is probable that a man accused of profiteering will continue to be judged by the relation between the

wholesale price and the retail price. Judge Hows has ruled in a Federal District Court that just and reasonable retail profit must be determined on the wholesale cost of merchandise and not on the market value at the time of the sale by the retailer. If that ruling stands the owner of a large stock of goods made before the war would find it the safe and profitable way to sell at auction. If he had 100,000 pairs of shoes, which cost him \$4 a pair at pre-war prices, he could get \$8 a pair for them from dealers by putting them under the hammer. But if he tried to sell them for \$8 at retail evidently he would be violating the Lever law.

Each case of alleged profiteering must be determined on its particular merits. But the discussion of profiteering is largely academic. There are two bad features of the discussion. The first is that the Administration, and particularly Attorney-General PALMER, has misled millions of persons into the belief that profiteering rather than wasteful spending and lack of production was the cause of high prices. The second bad feature has been that PALMER and his crew, with all their talk, have accomplished practically nothing.

There is something in Section 12 about providing scholarships for "talented young people," language which suggests that when the \$100,000,000 subsidy for country school boards was provided for in familiar legislative language the rest of the bill was drawn by a talented young person with an understandable sympathy for all talented young people.

Education is not a small thing; we have heard enthusiasts declare that it rightly encourages some understanding of history, of the science of government, of engineering; that it improves a nation if its people have an intelligent sympathy with and display encouragement of excellence in music, architecture, painting, sculpture, literature. But there are few voters in such galleys.

An American Library in Paris.

The great work of the American Library Association in its war camp activities has led to enduring results in a widespread promotion of community libraries all over the country. The permanent consequences have been taken shape in gratifying form beyond the Atlantic. Hundreds of thousands of books were sent to the camps of our army in France, and a well selected library of about 25,000 volumes was established in Paris. After the demobilization the association decided to leave these books and the equipment in Paris if the American residents there would agree to maintain the library. The proposition was heartily welcomed and an organization committee has already secured enough money to pay its expenses for the time being.

It is now the aim to get endowments, life members, patrons and other forms of support sufficient to put the institution on a firm basis. Its location is admirable: an attractive building at 10 Rue de l'Élysée, overlooking the beautiful garden of the Élysée, the palace of the President of the Republic. The library is free to everybody for reading on the premises; for borrowing a fee of only 10 francs a year for one book at a time is charged. The chairman of the organization committee is Mr. CHARLES L. SEAGER, who has contributed all his own ALAN's royalties, beginning with 50,000 francs; a memorial to the young poet-hero of the Foreign Legion of the French army that could not well be more fitting. The American Library Association stands the greater part of the expense for 1920, so what has been collected has been put aside for the future.

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## THE OUTLAW STRIKE

Demands That the Public Shall Be Protected in Labor Disputes.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: During the recent railway strike the public were the principal sufferers. As usual, and the sneering slogan of the labor agitators was "Let 'em walk!" During the recent coal strike the unfortunate public suffered again, while the strikers looked on contentedly and said "Let 'em freeze!"

The present strike of harbor and railroad men offers even worse conditions to the public, and the slogan of the responsible labor agitators is "Let 'em starve!"

There is a limit to human endurance, both politically and industrially. In this present crisis, with labor demanding increasingly high wages and still fewer hours of work, the breaking point of public patience is very near.

The Kansas remedy offers an excellent solution, provided the authorities enforce the law. It is becoming an open question as to who shall govern this country, the United States Government or a handful of domestic and foreign labor unions.

CROMBIE W. HILLIS.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## 50,000 Volunteers Called For.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Out of the two millions of men who were in the service is it not possible that 50,000 are patriotic enough to volunteer to take the places of the strikers and make the railroads run?

Their remuneration would be more than some could earn elsewhere and the lesson given these radical and misguided strikers would be a salutary one.

C. F. WRIGHT.  
WASHINGTON, April 15.

## Cost to the Public.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The present strike of masses of self-styled outlaws is costing the public close to \$10,000,000 a day.

This is not all. Industrial output is being held up by the strike; thousands of wage earners who are not striking and have no degree to strike are forced into involuntary idleness. Traffic avenues are congested, and money must be borrowed at high cost by the manufacturers to carry the goods they cannot deliver because of the strike.

And this is high. The ordinary citizen must pay higher for food, rightly or wrongly, curtailed by the strike. Some of the better grades of foods, such as fresh butter and eggs, are not to be had by those who may need them—young children or the sick. Some of the mails have been held up.

Also thousands of wage earners cannot reach their places of work.

All this because the outlaw organizations of railroad employees have announced that they will demand pay that is higher than the Government wage scale and that their unions must be recognized.

In view of this is not the average citizen of the country justified, when he himself is paying the cost of the strike in the end, in asserting that the only "recognition" accorded these men be the recognition that they are outlaws in fact as well as in name?

H. A. LAMB.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## A Blow Struck at Government.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Why is the strike of the railroad switchmen? Is it not the result of Bolshevik propaganda?

These radicals seek no improvement of the conditions of labor. They strive to disrupt, disorganize and paralyze the industries for the purpose of producing social and economic confusion.

The destruction of our form of government and the erection of a Soviet form of government is the hope back of the present outlaw strike. The Bolsheviks have declared war against the legal institutions of all civilized nations. They aim to overthrow these institutions everywhere.

The radical unions can do more to stem the tide of Bolshevism than any number of soldiers. The present "outlaw strike" is not the work of any recognized labor union.

Remember, he who is not against Bolshevism is with Bolshevism.

DAVID STRONG.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## Babies Suffer.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The killing of children and women during the great war was justly considered the biggest crime of this terrible world catastrophe.

The war is over, but a similar crime is being perpetrated, the slaughter of babies due to the railroad strike. My little bottle baby, for instance, cannot get her formula because some agitators are tying up all traffic, and the laboratory tells us that they do not know whether and when they will be able to get milk.

This strike is the greatest atrocity committed in peace time, and the labor classes will suffer for it.

Our Government must step in and break this strike at once.

INDEPENDENT PARENT.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## Stop All Class Legislation.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The quantity of printed paper, letter paper and political air used in the discussion of the cause of the present labor unrest is enormous. The treatment of the subject by theorists and fanatics shows conclusively that they know nothing about it, and that they have never been in actual contact with labor.

The politicians see only the good of the party and the paramount necessity of holding their jobs. They firmly believe that the only way to accomplish this is to cater to the labor vote, a myth that never existed, as is well known to the labor agitators, who object strongly to the formation of a labor party. Once a labor party met defeat at the polls, as it surely would, they would be deprived of the principal club they use to influence legislation.

There is one and only one way to curb labor unrest: it is to stop all class legislation and subject labor to the same laws and restrictions that capital is under, a perfectly fair proposition but with our present brand of statesmen hard to bring about.

COMMON SENSE.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## What We High Do.

The poet was writing "The Bridge of Sighs." It is the one that isn't built across the Hudson," he confessed.

Uninterrupted Schedule.

Earth-Well, whatever they do to transportation they can't keep the rail cars rolling around the sun.

## DANGER IN THE BOSUS.

The Peace Tax Levy It Is Proposed to Add to the War Taxes.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The taxing power of the Government, or rather the power of the Government exercised in the name of taxation, has been employed in recent years to extract enormous sums of money from the pockets of a minority of the people, and much of it has been wasted beyond the dreams of deservingly Democrats.

Tax eaters have crowded our permanent public buildings and temporary structures in Washington and elsewhere throughout the country, rendering but little service for the money they got, and although the war came to an end nearly a year and a half ago tens of thousands of tax eaters and tax eaters are still on the payroll. They should be at work in some productive industry.

It is now proposed not only to continue the same policy of taxation, but some of our members of Congress are striving to find other ways to infuse the fingers of the tax eaters into the pockets of the people.

One of the most curious incidents of recent years is this: The one thing that was certainly indispensable to the success of the armies and navies of the Allied and Associated Powers in the recent war was the wealth created in this country since the close of our civil war by the thrift of energetic and industrious people, and yet that element of our population has been segregated, outlawed and plundered as if it were a crime to create the wealth that saved our civilization.

It is now proposed to levy a tax estimated to raise from one to eight billions—the estimates vary—in order to corral the votes of the members of the American Legion. Many of the members of that organization, perhaps a majority, are opposed to this mercenary raid. All of them should be and probably most of them will be when they come to realize the real quality of the movement, which aims to destroy the movement, which they spend daily rendered, to a world advantage.

Members of Congress who are ignorant of the nature and consequences of such legislation would do well to remember the salary grant in the '70s, and Chesapeake, and also spend a few hours in looking into the volumes of Gibbon and Ferraro.

A. M.  
NEWARK, N. J., April 15.

## BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

A Relative of the Heroine of Frederick, Md., Tells Her Story.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: Your correspondent is mistaken about Barbara Frietchie. As my father, Colonel Frederick B. Steiner of Frederick, Md., afterward of Baltimore, was a first cousin of Barbara Frietchie—he would be 95 if alive—I can say that she was not German.

What did she do that was brave? She waved the Union flag in the face of Stonewall Jackson—and was not shot. Had an American waved our flag before the Kaiser or his Generals he would not have had twenty-four hours grace before death; but General Jackson had a heart.

Barbara Frietchie was of French descent on her father's side and Dutch on her mother's side. The Steiner family ancestors settled in Maryland with the Lord Calvert and Lord Baltimore expedition, and the records in the town hall of Frederick disclose grants of land to Captains John Henry and Jacob Steiner about the same time that Barbara Frietchie's ancestors entered their deeds or grants of land.

As for the Hall of Fame, the brave are always in the universal Hall of Fame and will be remembered for all time. We could place this Frederick lady in the Hall of Fame graciously; let us be proud of those who upheld the Union in the face of guns. EMMA R. STEINER.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

No I. W. W. Paradise There, According to a Recent Visitor.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: We receive so many conflicting reports of condition in Russia that the following extract from a letter from a friend of mine in Paris may be of interest:

I talked to a man who has just been in Russia as far as Kormo, and he says that while conditions there are by no means good, it looks hopeful for the future. He says there is less actual Bolshevism in Russia than in America.

The Government there is forcing the owners of factories to take them back, as they have found that public ownership is a failure. Further than that, they are stationing armed guards in every factory, and making the workers work long hours, and threatening to shoot them if they "wider" on the job. That doesn't look like an I. W. W. paradise, does it?

He bought some bottles and some food in Russia, hired wagons and drove them himself to the railway, and then he and his wife and children went on going back with plenty of money, grease the way along the railroad to the frontier, and expects to make a small fortune.

My friend represents the sales organization of one of our large companies in Europe. His letter is dated Paris, March 15, 1920.

G. C. AUCHINCLOSS.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## Too Many Roses.

TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD: The recent letters you have printed relative to the climate of California recall to my mind a letter I received from a cousin, a young girl, a native of Ohio, who was spending the winter at Los Angeles a couple of years ago. She wrote:

"Oh, cousin, do please send me a snowflake! I am so tired of those everlasting roses."

H.  
NEW YORK, April 15.

## Pence de Leon Should Have Tried Maine.

From the Boothbay Register.

Charles F. Kenniston, the stationer and newsdealer, has engraved the 1800th cashed check of the Maine State Bank, which furnishes interesting details.

Two people have died in this vicinity aged over 100 years. There were 89 between 90 and 100, 271 between 80 and 90, and the largest number of 657 60 years and over. It has been 60 years since the first of the 600 deaths between 60 and 70 years of age.

We doubt if any records are available in any town or city in the State that would provide a better record for longevity.

Details of a Kansas Tragedy.

From the Poplar City Press.

A woman in Smith Center went into a millinery store and priced a hat. She asked the saleswoman for a hat of cold water material, but she left the store without a hat.

## EXPERT FAVORS \$12 AS SHOE MAXIMUM

Tells Senators War Board Expected to Set Limit When Hostilities Ended.

MUCH CHEAPER THAN NOW

Light Is Sought on Omission of Palmer to Delve in Profiteering in Leather.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Charges that the Attorney-General in his campaign against the high cost of living has omitted to look into prices of shoes and the excessive profits of shoe manufacturers and dealers were aired to-day before the Senate Commerce Committee in the investigation of the shoes business.

The committee examined T. M. Robertson, an expert of the Federal Trade Commission, about shoe costs and prices. He confirmed statements that some of the leather makers had made profits around 100 per cent. in a single year and declared them unconscionable and inexcusable. Asked by Senator McNary (Oregon) if the Trade Commission had called Mr. Palmer's attention to the shoe situation, Mr. Robertson said he did not know.

"Over half the country's shoes are sold direct from the manufacturer to the retailer," said the witness. "In my opinion part of the price evil could be remedied by